SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1898.

ocal Naws.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Phiess and Naw Nook Associated Phisses is at 21 to 39 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

A Regiment on Wheels.

One of the most striking recommendations in the report of Gen. MILES is that "a force equal to one full regiment of twelve companies be equipped with bicycles and motor wagons, and their utility thoroughly demonstrated by actual service." He observes that there are more than 4,009 officers and men in the army who are able to use the bicycle as a means of transportation, so that a sufficient number of the most efficient and skilled of them would be selected for such a regiment. He does not suggest whether the entire force should be assembled and stationed in one place, but that he advises a distinct organigation is clear from his asking authority to make the necessary transfers.

The first annual Convention of Military Wheelmen, held in this city last month unanimously expressed its opinion that the Government "should as soon as possible establish a full bicycle regiment." The speeches made at that Convention referred to what the European armies had been doing with bicycles for carrying despatches, and suggested also their use in transporting infantrymen for combat. Lord Wolseley long ago predicted that "the day is coming when large bodies of cyclists will become integral parts of every army in the field." Numerous instances could be given of the employment of wheelmen in the annual army manœuvres of Europe during the last seven or eight years; but now a new element of interest is added by horseless carplages or motor wagons, to which Gen. MILES refers, since these might serve some purposes which bicycles could not.

The army, too, is hardly more concerned in this matter than the State troops. At the Convention just spoken of it was observed that the League of American Wheelmen had 35,000 members, so that the training of even a fair proportion of them to military duty would form a valuable auxilfary for the National Guard. It would be absurd to suppose that the wheel could wholly take the place of the horse, and that the cycle corps could displace the cavalry. The limitations on the use of the wheel caused by the nature of the campaigning ground are obvious, as is also the contrast between cavalry charging, and using either carbine or sabre, and a body of wheelmen attempting at once to ride at full speed and to attack with either weapon.

But when all extravagant notions on this subject are discarded, something of value remains. "The bicycle as a means of transportation," is Gen. MILES'S expressive phrase, and that really covers everything now seen to be practicable. The wheel costs less than the horse to start with, and nothing at all for maintenance. Sometimes it needs repairs, as the horse must also sometimes be doctored. The wheel may be knocked to pieces by a bostile shot, but so may the horse. In Connecticut the Signal Corps of the National Guard has for five years used bicycles, and rifles or carbines were at first carried on the backs of the men, and afterward on clips at the side of the machine, but now rifles are discarded for revolvers. The army experiments in distance riding between posts are too well known to need mention here.

The Convention of Military Wheelmen seemed to think that rifles should be carried by cyclists for use when dismounted and acting as infantrymen, and voted that the gun ought to be carried on the machine and not on the man. It also voted that the weight of the military bicycle should be between 25 and 29 pounds, including luggage case, brake, and tool bag. However, the details as to the best methods of employing the wheel and the motor wagon for the army, will soon be much better known if Gen. MILES's twelve-company regiment is formed.

Many Inventions.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1894 is the usual formidable and unwieldy volume. The hard times have not paralyzed the industry of the inventors. In 1894, 36,987 applications for patents were made, and 20,803 patents were granted. Connecticut continues to be the State most fertile in inventors. One Nutmeg man out of every 993 got a patent. Massachusetts comes next, with one patent for 1,335 inhabitants; then the District of Columbia with one for every 1,379, and then New Jersey with one for every 1,557. Then Westward the star of invention takes its way to Montana, where one person out of every 1,738 patented something. Next in order are Rhode Island, with one patent to every 1,750 inhabitants; New York, one to every 1,801, and Colorado, one to 1,991. The Southern States are either too busy or too comfortable to bother their heads about new appliances. South Carolina had one inventor to every 25,581 inhabitants, and Mississippi one to every 21,587. The Georgians, those "Yankees of the South," are not very Yankee in the matter of inventions. There was but one Georgian invention to every 16,703 inhabitants. Probably the Crackers have no time to amuse themselves over discovering and perfecting devices patentable. They let the other fellows do that, and content themselves with buying and using the patented article if it serves their turn.

The list of inventions fills 300 closely printed, tall pages. One naturally opens at bicycles first, for now the world is as full of wheels as a Populist's cranium. If we can count straight without the aid of the adding machines, of which fourteen were patented during the year, 189 patents relating to the bicycle were issued. Of these the bicycle aled and bicycle sleigh have the most interesting look. The "child's seat for w bicycle" we cannot approve unless it is to be on the child's bicycle. Only two bicycle cranks were patented. There are millions that have not made application.

Five machines for ploughing the fields of were patented, including an aerial locomotive and an aerial-vehicle propeller. Eidently the bicycle has made people eathy. They are too intent on rotating over the firm earth to dream of pushing the clouds away. Electricity has naturally engaged the efforts of a great company of innicus spirits. Patents for between four and fire hundred electric devices are here recorde; and of these the electric motor is | joilled from them collectively, to supply the the most frequent. There is a great demand for elegators and elevator safety devices, not without bitterness, Chairman Lauterjudging by the number of patents about them; but the philosophers who wail over | dollars were needed. Seven hundred and the tendency to urban congestion will please | fifty dollars were raised; five cents on the observe that the patent fences and fence posts beat the elevators by a mighty majority. Wadmills continue to be popular, Republicans to "build up" their party maas might have been predicted. Fire chine in this county, was to be used for the

escapes and fire-extinguishing apparatus are thick on the page, and water is generously dealt with, too. Heaters and meters and purifiers are as thick as altogether too much water is in these bacilliferous days; but we tremble for the truth when we see that only two fish hooks were invented in twelve months. The fish will get the better of the fisher if this sterility should continue. Some enemy to protected industry has in-

vented an ant trap. We respectfully call the attention of the Hon. Judson Harmon to a wearing-apparel hanger, a patent coat, a coat and vest book, a shirt bosom protector s shoestring fastener, a traveller's collar and cuff case, five new varieties of suspend ers, five of trousers, and five of trousers stretchers. Ant for Mr. CLEVELAND's nee are the sand distributer, the automatic weighing scale, and the device for reducing animal fat. The Hon. JULIUS STERLING MORTON will select a squirrel exterminator, two cow-milkers, a hobby horse, a slack-adjuster, and a refrigerator shelf. For Dr. PARKHURST have been specially constructed a blast furnace, damper regulator, a wind wheel, vent peg, a multiplex vapor burner, a dancing toy, and a lung-power tester and developer. Mayor STRONG can have a trimmer, a kitchen cabinet, a tobacco moistener, and an invalid's cuspidor. Mr. ROOSEVELT may be happy with a torpedo-launching tube, a rotary blower, a tongue support, a hat-brim curling machine, a tubular resonator, a side-door securer, and a holdback. Here is a fine ice-cutting machine for Dr. WARNER MILLER, and here a knife sharpener for Mr. PLATT. For the special use of Mr. EDWIN L. GODKIN is a bosh plate. To the agitated Herr DAMSEN belong a patent for jail construction and a head rest. In short, in this wonderful, if not altogether consecutive, work there is something for everybody; and, not least of all, behold peanut sheller and taffy for the Goo Goos. It will pain the Hon, WILLIAM ALFREI PEFFER to learn that in spite of his warn ings against railway corporations, more patents for railway devices were taken out in 1894 than relating to anything else, whereas only three new razors were invented.

What Will the Difference Be? The comprehensive declaration here subjoined is the Hon. WILLIAM PITT FRYE'S statement of Republican intentions. The Senator was asked what his party proposes to do to relieve the Government's finances: "We propose to run this Government on the reelpts from a protective tariff."

That is precisely what the so-called Democrats who were intrusted with the execution of the promises of the Democratic platform of 1892, are doing at this very day. So far as they are running the Government at all, they are running it on the receipts of a protective tariff, a tariff as protective in principle and effect as any tariff which the Republicans ever framed.

What will the difference be when Mr. FRYE and his friends come into full control? They can shift the protection a little here and there, they can increase or diminish it according to the pull of the interests concerned, but they cannot upset the work or revolutionize the principle of the existing tariff, which we owe to Mr. CLEVELAND and Prof. Wilson, unless they turn a complete somersault over their own heads and give the country a tariff for revenue only.

That, according to Mr. FRYE, they do not propose to do: the more's the pity!

Talking Out in Meeting.

This appears to be an era of experience meetings, so far as our Republican statesmen are concerned. With a candor and frankness not usual in politics, these Republican statesmen are narrating their exploits and rehearsing their inmost grievances. Our alert, ingenious, and energetic towns-

man, the Hon. EDWARD LAUTERBACH, wishes to keep up with the procession of candid politicians who are telling the world all they know, and some other things, too. He came forward on Thursday night with some of the inner history of the Republican Committee of Thirty, established in 1894 to | boom is not impressive. He might New York. Mr. LAUTERBACH was one of the Thirty; so was WILLIAM L. STRONG, now Mayor: WILLIAM BROOKFIELD, who is soon to retire as Commissioner of Public Works; S. V. R. CRUGER, the new President of the Park Department; Anson G. McCook, the Reform City Chamberlain; EDWIN EINSTEIN, Treasurerof the Dock Board; JOHN SABINE SMITH, the eminent constitutional lawyer, and George WARWICK LYON, the Corporation Attorney. CORNELIUS N. BLISS, recently Chairman of the Committee of Fifty, was the Chairman of the Committee of Thirty. ERNEST HALL, recently a candidate for Supreme Court Judge on the Fusion ticket, was secretary. "Great numbers of Republicans," declared the Committee of Thirty in its first bulletin to the public, "have already volunteered, but we desire to have as large a list as possible from which to select enrolling officers." Patriotic Republican partisans were at that time tumbling over each other in order to be permitted to assist in the machine work of their party, eager for the fray, zealous for the trophies of party vietory, and anxious to bear their share of the brunt and burdens of active service.

The version which Mr. LAUTERBACH gave on Thursday night of the real state of affairs | leal or otherwise, from time to time; takes at the time that the Committee of Thirty, of which he was an active member, was claiming credit for having stimulated such fervor and enthusiasm, contrasts forcibly with all this. We quote:

"What was the condition of things when our new form of organization was adopted? One thousand one hundred and forty one district associations were ordered to exist without means of existence provision was made for their sustenance. [Applause.] They were ordered to provide places of meeting and all the paraphernalia of organizations, but no means was provided for the maintenance of these things. The County Committee was just as bad; it was organized on a system of bankruptcy. Why? Because there are certain men in this city, men who or occasion dole out their money for political puri who desire to keep it under their heel as their creature. With maximum receipts of \$750 the County Committee was confronted with the necessity to expend \$15,000 a year. All our appeals to men, memb of the party, rich beyond the dreams of avarice, me who should be interested in keeping up the organization and building it up for the good of the party, all such appeals went unheeded."

These unspecified and unidentified favorites of fortune, rich beyond the dreams of avarice, profoundly stirred by the prospect of a ground-swell Republican revival in a town where Democrats have always been most numerous, closed their wallets and pulled taut the strings of their purses. Only \$750 could be raked, scraped, cajoled, and demands of political sustenance to which, BACH has now referred. Fifteen thousand dollar! Alas! what meanness! The sum of \$15,000 required by the

paraphernalia of organization, but it was not forthcoming from any of the MONTE CRISTOS OF BARNEY BARNATOS of the Republican party in New York. They gave their sympathy, their encouragement, their glad greetings, their formal endorsement, and their explicit approval of the scheme of building up the Republican party, but they wouldn't give any cash. They wouldn't supply any certified checks for the parapher-

nalia of organization. No wonder that Mr. LAUTERBACH should have deliberately declared on Thursday night that "our election district organiza tions are largely on paper." They certainly are. They certainly are nowhere else, not withstanding the rush of ardent and patriotic volunteers to act as enrollment officers at the suggestion of the Committee of

Thirty two years ago. What is the remedy to be administered to the Republicans for the deplorable and discouraging condition which the statement of Mr. LAUTERBACH discloses? More paper, more padded enrollments, more manifestations of the parsimony of wealthy Republicans, more incitements to bankruptcy, and a cloud of new disappoint ments ! No! a thousand times, No! There must be a compulsory assessment on the wealthy delinquents to whom Mr. LAUTER-BACH referred, and they must be made to understand clearly that it takes cash to make the wheels of a political machine go around. Kind words and good wishes won's supply sustenance, or buy the paraphernalia of organizations. How valuable, how opportune, how useful, how instructive is knowledge of this great, underlying truth, brought home forcibly to the wealthy Re publicans in eloquent and stirring phrases by EDWARD LAUTERBACH! He has hit the nail of necessity squarely on the head with the hammer of argument. The most earnest Republicans, rich beyond the dreams of avarice, should before another day step up to the Captain's office and settle.

Sherman, the Friendless.

JOHN SHERMAN, who has been a distinguished figure in the Republican party and in the public life of the United States for about forty years, has been in Wall street this week introducing his book agent. Mr. SHERMAN is an exceedingly well-to-do person, and he is not really dependent upon the sale of his autobiography, in two volumes, for subsistence. Nor is he inspired by the desire for literary fame. Whatever else may be said of his book, it is not one of the literary or historical monuments of the age. It seems to have been written

satisfy the desire of its author for expression rather than in satisfaction of any public demand. Mr. SHERMAN has had a continuously successful career; and it would seem that he ought to be grateful to the Ohio men who have kept him in office so long. The main object of his book, however, appears to be complaints. He records the events of his life, not with the kindly spirit of the philosopher looking back with tolerance from the summit of his career upon what he has achieved and what he has failed in, but with the unappeasable rancor of the man who is not grateful for winning much, because he has missed the great object of his heart's desire.

A sore toe in print is not an allur ing or a dignified spectacle. Mr. SHER-MAN, having bidden farewell to his long illusion that he had a chance of being President, has given himself the pleasure of informing the world why he has never been nominated for President. In his book and in sundry recent interviews he has relieved himself of a little of the jaundiced and disappointed ambition that has troubled him so long. He accuses certain persons, including the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT, of keeping him out of the nomination. Of the cutthroat Ohio Republicans of the GAR-FIELD and FORAKER types, the men who have done him the most disservice, he does not care or dare to speak with the severity which they deserve.

Mr. SHERMAN has been a man of greatability, although one of the shiftiest financiers and politicians of his party. His appearance as a tear-washed mourner over his own reorganize, regenerate, refurbish, and restore the Republican party of the city of | was too forcible and eminent a person to be nominated for President. He might have classed himself with the great Americans whose aspirations for the Presidency failed and that were beaten by inferior men; with WEBSTER and CLAY and BLAINE. He prefers to think that he missed the mark of his ambition because he was tricked and gulled by other Republican politicians. He forgets one very important thing. He never has had a warm personal following. He never has inspired among the politicians or the people a feeling of enthusiasm or attachment. He may be an unselfish person, a person of a kindly and an attractive disposition. If he is, he has been much misjudged. He seems to have been kept in politics by his talents, not by his friendships. There has never been a band of SHERMAN men devoted to him as men were devoted to Mr. BLAINE, and as they now are to another Ohio character, Major McKinley. It is not probable that Mr. SHERMAN could have been nominated for President even if he had had the impetuous help of a great company of personal friends. For want of such a company he has never been really formidable in a national Convention. He is the kind of man who makes an important speech, demagogno burning interest in anybody's political fortunes except his own; and reserves his great political exertions for the years in which he is a candidate for something. It. is true that the Ohio Republican politicians, as a rule, are a tough lot; but Mr. SHER-MAN has only been abler, not more unselfish, than are they.

It is but justice and due compensation, after all, that the man who helped steal the Presidency in 1877 should never be President, and should never have had even a fair gambling chance of being nominated.

A Dangerous Defect in the Election Law.

A very dangerous defect in the present election law is made manifest in the interesting and important decision rendered yesterday by Judge CULLEN in the Brooklyn election cases. The district canvassers in particular districts had rejected a number of ballots as void. These ballots were attached to the statements of the canvass. The Judge finds that some of them were valid and should have been counted. In two districts four legal ballots were rejected. "If such a ratio prevails generally through the election districts of the city," says Judge CULLEN, it would seem probable that over 1,200 voters have been disfranchised by the erroneous action of the district canvassers, and a number of votes uncounted sufficient to change the result of the election as to some of the candidates for office."

The probability is that like mistakes have been committed by canvassers in this city the effect of disfranchising not merely hunireds but thousands of voters.

The existing statute provides no remedy for the wrong thus resulting from the blunders of boards of canvassers. Serious as is the evil, the Legislature has not given the courts any power to redress it. omission should be cured without delay at the very beginning of the next session. A simple amendment would cure the defect and protect the voter.

The Supreme Court should have power with respect to ballots which the canvassers treat as void similar to that which it has with respect to ballots which are objected to on the ground that they have been marked for identification.

All ballots to which objection is made or the ground that they have been marked for dentification must nevertheless be counted; but the canvassers are required to return them with their statement of the canvass. Thereupon the Supreme Court, at the in stance of any candidate, may compel a recount of the vote and the exclusion, upon such recount, of any ballot found by the Court to have been improperly marked for

identification. The law ought to require the canvasser not to count the ballots which they deem void, but to return such ballots with the statement of the canvass, just as they now return those ballots which have been objected to as marked for identification. The precise number of ballots rejected as void in each election district yould thus be ascertainable, and the ballots themselves would be accessible for judicial examination. Any candidate who deemed himself aggrieved by the action of the canvassers in rejecting ballots as void should have the right to institute mandamus proceedings for a recount, which the Supreme Court should have the power to order, directing the rejected ballots to be counted, when it appeared that the canvassers ought to have treated them as valid in-

Unless the election law is amended in this or some similar way it will have to be radically changed. The people will not tolerate the grave danger of disfranchisement to which it exposes them in its present form.

Lord Dunraven at Cardiff.

Lord DUNRAVEN, in his speech at Cardiff, repeated the statement that the Defender's water line had been tampered with before the first race. The added remark that he had "not made an accusation against anybody" (we quote from the verbatim report in the Press), is too absurd to be considered seriously. He also says now, in reply to criticisms upon his recent statement, that he has "made no new charge," and this must be denied here, as it has, in effect, been denied by several of the journals in England.

In the Field Lord DUNRAVEN apologized for asserting publicly that the Defender had been tampered with "because it had been alluded to in the report to the New York Yacht Club made by the Cup Committee." The committee reported upon th water-line question as follows:

"On Saturday, Sept. 7, Lord DUNRAVEN CO. cated to the Cup Committee his belief that the De-fender had sailed that day's race immersed three or four inches more than when she was measured. Lore DUNRAVES stated that he believed that the change had been made without the knowledge of Defender's owner, but that it must be corrected or he would discontinue racing.

"He did not wish to say to the committee what

action it should take, but he desired a remeasurement that day (Saturday, Sept. 7). The Cup Committee, after considering the com-

munication from Lord DUNEAVEN, ordered a remeasurement to be made at the earliest possible moment." The accuracy of this report is not impeached. It was submitted to the New York Yacht Club in the regular course of club procedure, and it merely recounted a past event without any expression upon the nature of Lord DUNRAVEN's share in it. The latter says be "put Mr. FISH upon the committee's boat immediately after the race." The Valkyrle crossed the finish line, about ten miles from Sandy Hook and twenty-five miles from the accustomed anchorage at Bay Ridge, at 5:29 in the afternoon. She was towed to Bay Ridge by the tug WALLACE B. FLINT, and could not well have reached there much before half-past Mr. Fish could scarcely have been sent to the committee "immediately after the race," and probably he didn't leave the Valkyrie on his extraordinary mission much before 8 o'clock. How soon he got into communication with the committee it is impossible to say. No yacht, though, has ever been measured at night, for reasons un-

necessary to discuss. Whether the committee failed to appreciate the gravity of the charge communicated to them verbally, a method difficult to account for if Lord DUNRAVEN had been as serious in his belief as he now makes himself out to be; whether, in justice to itself, it committed an error by not placing a man in charge of the suspected boat on the first moment it was possible to obtain one and put him aboard the Defender, as Lord Dun-HAVEN says he requested, an act unheard of in the annals of reputable sporting rivalry, cannot now give any defensible excuse for Lord DUNRAVEN's public charge of fraud. Certainly the report of the Regatta Committee furnishes no such justification. What ever was done, or failed to be done, at the time, Lord DUNBAVEN apparently accepted it as final and satisfactory, and in all decency the episode should have been to him a closed book. His reopening of the question in the manner chosen constitutes a charge as original and fresh as though it had never been heard or thought of before, and its offensiveness is aggravated by the fact that he himself, in making it, avers that the "only possible opportunity to absolutely prove or disprove it is now gone." These features of the affair lie immovably at the bottom of it.

One pertinent feature of the case, shown in Lord DUNBAVEN's statement in the Field, has not been considered, "When I put Mr. HENDERSON, my representative," said he, on board the Defender, about 9 o'clock in the morning, I felt perfectly certain that the Defender was immersed deeper than when measured." Before his own representative, therefore, had left him to see that his interests were protected on the Defender, he had become satisfied of this fraud. He could have properly sent whatever communication he had to make to the committee through Mr. HENDERSON, to whom he had a perfect right to commit such a message. Common sense, and common fairness, and common practice required him to lay his protest, if he believed in it, before the committee before the race began. The tug that towed him out of his berth at Bay Ridge could have carried a note to the committee, or he could have hoisted a protest flag. But nothing of this sort was done. He waited until the race was over and night had fallen, and then presumed to convert Mr. Fish, the Defender's representative on the Valkyrie, into an emissary from the Valkyrie to claim in her behalf a foul that should have been claimed before the committee the very mo ment it was discovered.

It is difficult to imagine a lamer treatand elsewhere throughout the State, with ment of this part of Lord DUNBAVEN'S con-

duct than that found in his Cardiff speech. "It has been said that I should have r fused to start in the first race till the vessels were remeasured, and have broken off the contest altogether." A protest, of course, would have been all-sufficient to protect Lord DUNRAVEN in his rights and bonor, and the race could have been held, just the same. "Some 60,000 people were out, on some 200 steamers, and I should have had to get my boat out, pull aboard the committee vessel and refuse to start. Lord DUNRAVEN must understand the absurdity of his talk about refusing to start, as well as any other man. There were other methods of communication at hand besides going to the trouble of getting his boat out. Having chosen his course, such as it was, there fore, Lord DUNRAVEN occupies the attitude of a man who, having demanded an explanation of another and received one with which he gives every evidence of being satisfied, stabs him in the back after he has turned away. Situations sometimes arise when one is called upon to express resentment in a manner that brushes aside the restraints of ordinary courtesy. Lord DUNRAVEN has created a situation to which, in our very confirmed opinion, the remarks recently used by Mn ISELIN could

One of the most effective exhibitions of ontroversial talent that we have recently seen is Gen. Russell A. Algen's reply to the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN. ALGER can fight. His gun was loaded for bear, and he pulled the trigger with a truly artistic touch.

alone do justice.

Which is funnier: That a statesman advanced to the dignity of being Secretary of the Federal Treasury should deny that "a promise to pay money is money," or that the Chamber of Commerce, including the commercial light of this metropolis, should listen to this absurd statement and, according to our neighbor, the New York Times, in its comments on Secretary CARLISLE's speech, "burst into applause?" For ourselves, we give it up.

The members of the Iron League must be thanked for their refusal to treat with that abominable and peace-disturbing body, the State Board of Arbitration. As though the managers of any business were not to be allowed to run it without the emissaries of the State stepping in and coercing them! Let the Iron League and the Housesmiths' League settle their disputes y themselves.

The Patrons of Husbandry, meeting as National Grange in annual Convention a Worcester on Thursday last, resolved that they favor the "Lubin proposition," which aims to cultivate American agricultural staples by countles on exports.

tember.

It is hard to understand the mental make-up of a man who is capable of such a statement of the issue and of making charges of foul play when he concedes that whether he was right or wrong was a matter of opinion. The truth can be determined now as well as in September, and if Lord Dunraven's accusation is false, and shown so to be, he cannot shield himself by saying that it is a "matter of opinion."

It looks as though Lord Dunraven were afraid to face the real issue.

NEW YOHK, Nov. 22. This proposition is not acceptable. None of the noney passing at the Custom House can go out of the National Treasury. It must all come in; through a system of protection, such as is in force to-day, by the grace of the Democratic Congress and Administration, or a system of tariff for revenue only, which the members of this same Democratic Congress and Administration declared for, but shamelessly repudiated.

No doubt it is a fine thing to belong to the American Society for the Improvement of Speech, but so far the speeching does not clearly point out the road to improvement. At the meeting of the above society the other evening a letter was read from a Frenchman announing the startling intelligence that American speech is "degenerating into a kind of patois." Whose fault is it?

The Jupiter, which has just been launched in the Clyde, is only one of no fewer than nine new battle ships of close upon 15,000 tons displacement which constitute a part of England's latest programme of naval construction. At Birkenhead is building the Mars; at Portsmouth are the Majestic. the Prince George, and the Casar; at Chatham, the Magnificent, the Illustrious, and the Victorious; at Pembroke, the Hannibal, and at Glasgow, as has been noted, the Jupiter. A tenth new battle ship, the Renown, 12,350 tons, also building at Pembroke, might be added, and there are the big 14,200-ton cruisers Powerful and Terrible, building respectively at Barrow and in the Clyde. But the nine sister ships of the Jupiter class alone make a tremendous array, and several of them are already in the water.

It is pleasing to get the assurance very of the Republican statesmen who might be induced to run for the Presidency next year is in the best of health. A man's Presidential prospects may be blighted at any time by the rumor that his health is bad. Yet only two of our Presidents have died of disease while in office, and the death of both of them was due to fever.

The conviction in an English court of that wanton and whopping swindler, JABEZ BALfollowing fall they were suspended till they should come to terms, and, as usual in such cases, notified to vacate their rooms. This they requised to do, but midd themselves generally uproarious in the halls. After accept notices had been given and defied the Trensurer, Mr. Birch, being in the hall one day when they were out, quietly and without harm took their they were out, quietly and without harm took their they were out, quietly and without harm took their they were out, quietly and without harm took their they were out, quietly and without harm took their and to the comment of doors and locked the rooms, and in the boys brought of doors and locked the rooms, as a supposed to defend Birch property. Corwin was employed to defend Birch property. Corwin was employed to defend Birch property. Corwin was within twelve feet but did not hear Fisher's answer. There was some laughter immediately ground Fisher, and it was reported that the answer and Fisher, and it was reported that the answer with locked and the inside track with the local newspapers, and to a hospitable grave. Fisher was a priner, and to a hospitable grave. Fisher was a priner and to a hospitable grave. Fisher was a priner and to a hospitable grave. Fisher was a priner and to a hospitable grave. Fisher was a priner from the fisher of the fisher of the property of the hops made no attempt to question the right of the hops made no attempt to question the right of the hops made no attempt to question the right of the hops made no attempt to question the right of the hops made no attempt to question the right of the hops made no attempt to question the right of the hops made no attempt to question the right of the hops made no attempt to question the right of the hops made no attempt to the hops made and forbid them to remain on the premises: but he claimed that this gave no right to touch their property. The ridiculousness of this plea was set forth by Copy in the nout, kick them out, throw them out of the whidow anything: latt for God's aske don't t FOUR, has come soon after his extradition from Argentina, where he lay in hiding for a long time. His trial was first upon charges growing out of the Liberator Building Society frauds, and it followed upon other charges of crimes not less gross. Balfoun brought ruin upon thousands of people, and no punishment that he may be made to suffer can ever afford any relief to his victims. It was through his status as a member of Parliament that he was enabled to prosecute his fraudulent operations.

We are reminded that the poem "A Second Thought," from a volume entitled Pirated Poems," recently reprinted in THE SUN at the earnest solicitation of Mr. ABRAHAM GRUBER, is the work of Mr. EDWARD S. MAR-TIN, easily the most poetic philosopher, if not the most philosophic poet, of the day.

Two of the five "civilized tribes" in the Indian Territory, the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, have rejected the propositions made to them by the DAWES Commission, appointed to nduce them to change their political relations with the Government; and we learn that the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole tribes are not less averse to the proposed change. All the five tribes believe that it is the purpose of the Dawes Commission to turn their country over to the white man, who, when the allotment system is adopted, will be able to find the cans of settling upon all their reservations. It is our opinion that the Dawes demands are more numerous and more extensive than it is prudent to make all at once; and we think it would be better to temporize with the civilized tribes than to insist upon the immediate abolition of all their old customs.

Candidates.

To the Epiton of The Sux-Sir; The Sux to undoubtedly the greatest American newspaper, and can be relied on to publish all the news without fear or favor, but why have you omitted to note that Bortles Bull of this county recently donated a handsome flag to the school district of which he is an honored resi dent? Surely such a public-spirited citizen der to have his name recorded with that of Col. Abe Slupeky, the Hon, Dink Botts, Pod Dismuke, Bine Koozer, and other mortals made immortal by the great journal HOBART, N. Y., Nov. 22.

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: I send you as an ad dition to your list of prominent statesmen the name of Mr. Sam Matt Fridy, present Deputy Auditor-Gen NEW YORK, NOV. 22.

The United Veteraus' Parade.

From the Washington National Intelligencer. The proposed union in the city of New York on the next Fourth of July of all veterans who fought on both sides during the rebellion will be an affair of unity and honor, peace and Americanism that will thrill the soul of our country.

The Christmas number of St. Nicholas is out is sumptions and interesting, two qualities that are not always combined. It has no datheritesty "Christ-mas stories;" but among the feast of good things provided the absence of those sporadic articles will One of the most interesting stories in it is "How a Street Car Came in a Stocking," a story based on an article printed months ago in THE BUR. It was a good story in This Mus, but it's a better story in St. N.

ALDERMEN'S FLAG A-FLAPPING. THE LEGEND OF THE BREECHES Under Its Store the Board Meditates on the

be raised every time the Board is in session.

to their hearts' fill they went up to their cham-

ber and formed themselves into a Committee of

the Whole to consider the provisional budget.

At a previous meeting all the estimates had

Lord Dunraven on the Bun

To the Editor of THE SUN-Sir: In the a

The Defender sailed the first race too deeply im-

mersed, and was consequently longer on the water line than she was entitled to be. He had not at that time, or now, the smallest doubt on that subject.

Vhother he was right or wrong was a matter of only

ion, and he feared it would always remain so, seeing that the only possible chance of ascertaining was not utilized and had now gone forever. He made a com-

plaint the morning of the race, obviously not in pique

too deeply immersed (due to the fraudulent in

a question of fact, to be determined by the ter

Whew! Princeton Must Win!

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: I want to make a

upon concerning football matters. Can you give m

one good reason for thinking that the Yale cleven is

as good a team as that of Princeton? After a careful review of all the games played this season by both

teams, it has become perfectly clear to me that Yale could hardly be placed in the same class with Prince-

the Yale-Orange game, in which Yale won 25-0. But the result of this game has been satisfactorily

range's best players. Yet the newspapers, withou

exception, confidently predict that the game will be won by Yale by a small margin. They all admit that

That Tom Corwin Story

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your Springfield

C., correspondent in his article of Oct. 8 is not quite correct in regard to the Corwin incident. I was one of the faculty and cognizant of the entire transaction.

The trial alluded to grew out, as was said, of th

The trial allished to grew out, as was said, of the publication of the Probe in the summer of 1837. This was an anonymous sheet full of slanderous and mis-representing witticlams against the Hon. Horace Mann, President of Antioch College of Yellow Springs.

O, and the faculty. The work was traced to a coterio of students of which Lem Fisher was leader. In the

ollowing fall they were suspended till they should

ome to terms, and, as usual in such cases, notified t

Does Comstock Like Rabelnis

To the Editon of The Sux-Sir: I see in the report of the Henry Miller Comstock case Mr. Comstoo

says that he is willing to acknowledge Rabelals as a classic. Only a few months since he characterized it

in the Worthington case) as "dreadful," "immoral," "obscene," Sc., and when asked if he had read it

"obscene, Re, and when asked if he had read it said the my, no."

Can it is that Mr. C, has passed the intervening time in a study of the work and likes it? Who knows, perhaps very soon he may begin to take pleasure in the very pintes for the selling of which he is prosecuting Mr. Miller?

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1895.

An American Scuntor.

Nose the Globe Democrat.

Major Handy relates that when the World's Fal

Commission was entertained by the Lord Mayor o

London at a Mansion House dinner, the Hon. Ber

interworth made a speech in which he sought to

please the Britishers by criticising the McKinter law which had just been passed. Thereupon Judge (now Senator) Lindsay of Kentucky said: "Look here, But

The A.-McA. Boom Booming,

From the New York Age.

Ailison and McAipin is as strong a combination

A Lost Cause, Indeed,

From the Boston Regald.

Indispensable to a Divorce.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
"It takes more than divorces to make an actress,"
ald the histrionic lady, who had hever wedded other

It does, sure," assented Miss Dollie Twinkletoes You got to have the husbands before you can get the divorces.

The Christmas number of Harper's Magazin

The movement for the retirement of the greenback.

rworth, you are a Republican and I am a De

and a free trader and an ex-Confede

laws of my country."

uid be made.

not be regretted.

The only possible exception to this statement is

protest against the way the public are being impo

because it was made before the race occurred

ng curious statement appears:

More Is a Little Story Which Is Running Phyough the French Papers-It May H Register's Bob-tall Appropriation Interesting to Our Blooming Friends and The Board of Aldermen, almost to a man, gathered in a group in front of the City Hall yesterday to see their brand-new banner unfurled to the breeze on the west wing of the City Hall. It is a big flag, twenty feet wide by thirty feet long, and the brisk breeze that was

Who will wear the breeches, the husband or the wife? That is the grave problem which is presented and re-presented in many households. The man natnrally wants to preserve this attribute of virility, but the woman, forgetting the vows that she made at the altar, frequently endeavors to capture this emblem of blowing had all it could do to straighten it out authority in the home. The struggle is sometime enough to let the people see on the milk-white long and bitter, and the arder of the combatants is easily understood when one thinks of the pre-tons prize that is to be handed over to the victor. To be field the thirty-one red stars, the blue coat of arms, and the magic letters, "Board of Alder-men," also in blue. This flag henceforth will aster or servant, that is the question, When the Aldermen had looked at the flag

The singular metaphor, always used in the ploral sense, is to be found in all languages, and it goes tack to the thirteenth century, when Hugues de Plaucele grote the queer legend," Sire Hain et Dame Anter Sire Hain was a tailor, and was the nen. Unfortunately for him, his wife was capricious and afflicted with an ungovernable temper.

heen approved except that for the Register's office, and the Democratic members tried hard yesterday to pass a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to increase that estimate by \$60,000, the amount by which Register Levy's estimate was reduced on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Accounts. and annested who are do out of patience. "Tomorrow morning," he said, "I will throw my breeches down into the yard, and then we will go down stairs, and whichever one of unsucceeds in recovering them first will be boss of the house." Dame Anter the recommendation of the Commissioners of Accounts.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen had presented on this matter a most non-committee report, to the effect that, while they advocated the strictest economy in running the city defartments, they did not favor such economy as would crupple the work of any one, particularly the Register's office. Alderman Brown tried to get Chairman Olcott to admit that this meant practically a condemnation of the course pursued by the Board of Estimate toward the Register's office. This Cloottretteed to do, and then Alderman Noonan tried to get a resolution passed recommending the restoration to the estimate of the \$50,000 that had been cut out. After a lot of talk this was finally withdrawn, and the report of the Finance Committee was accepted. Simon and her friend, Mrs. Aupais, to be the judges of the combat. At the appointed time the co breeches began. It was a long battle, and the descrip-tion of it given by the poet occupies no less than 180 verses. Dame Anleuse came very near capturing the basket and got fastened in it, with her feet in the at-She cried for assistance, but the husband took advantage of her unexpected position and put on the breeches, or, rather, what remained of them, for the precious garment had suffered considerably in

but she was not willing to yield until they threatened to leave her in her unenviable position Ever afterward she was an obedient wife. SUNBEAMS.

finally withdrawn, and the report of the Finance Committee was accepted.

The Committee of the Whole then rose, and the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to investigate the wants of the Register's office, and then to appear before the Board of Estimate when the final estimates are made and ask for such an increase as they deem necessary. The Board of Estimate does not have to pay any attention to the requests and recommendations of the Board of Aldermen in respect to the estimates. -Francis A. Fee is a prosperous lawyer of Madera -A panther weighing 150 pounds was killed in

Butler county, Mo., recently.

-Mrs. Burt Johnson of Franklin, Ind., a white woman, is now 14 years old, has been married to years, and has a healthy daughter.

—Virginia negroes own \$11,000,000 of the \$303. count of Lord Dunraven's speech at the Cardiff banquet, published in to-day's Sun, the follow-

000,000 worth of real estate and improvem that State reported by the assessors for this year.

—A cormorant was shot near Hancock, Mich., a few days ago. It is thought it was blown down from the Hudson Bay country in one of the recent severe at

-Two ladies have just got divorces at Toledo, O., both on the ground of their husbands' cruelty. One was Mrs. Orrin S. Whitten, and the other Mrs. Lillian helps. Mrs. Whitten is Mrs. Phelps's grandmother. -Venison is now selling for two cents a pound in Michigamme, Mich., but judging from the wholesale

Whether the Defender sailed the first race slaughter of deer now going on in the forests of that section there will not be any venison at all in the crease of ballast) is not a matter of opinion, but markets of Michigamme next year. -Old Orchard, Me., has a woman painter of a new kind. She paints houses, and barns, and fences, and timony of witnesses. Their testimony is as competent now as it would have been last Seppes it for a living, and makes a very good living at it. She gets the same wages as men in the trade, which is reasonable evidence that she does the work

-Ward Leonard of Vincennes, Ind., 60 years old was drowned in the Wabash River a few and the fact is recalled that all his family, his mother and father, two brothers and a sister, met death in the same way, being drowned in the Ohio River, a different times, during the last thirty years.

-That the Lord's Supper ought to be a real meal, and

not a sham supper of crumbs of bread and drops of wine, was the radical proposition put before his con-gregation by the Rev. I. M. Gibson of Flattaburg. Mo., few days ago. And it is stated that many of the congregation are heartily in favor of the innovation.

—Ginsens is scarce this year in the Big Sandy Valley, Ky., Irom whence much of the ginseng produced in this country usually comes. For some reason the mountaineers have neglected the industry during the last year or so. Ginseng is now worth \$3.50 a pound, but the price is likely to increase considerably very

-Bragging has brought Kausas into a sorry strait again. She has been astonishing the world for some time telling about her 400,000,000 bushel corn crop of this year, but now the crop is gathered and me finds herself compelled to sell her 200,000,000 bushels, the actual crop, at the low price set by her inflated estimate of 400,000,000 bushels.

—Another man with a broken back is being kept alive by the doctors, and has a fair chance of recover-ing in a great degree. He is T. J. Riley of Lafayette, Ind. He fell from a handcar a few days ago and broke his back. He is now in a plaster cast from his hips to his armpits, and, though he is suffering greatly, the ors think he may pull through. -When Anna Jones and W. A. Donovan were beard

exception, confidently predict that the game will be won by Yale by a small margin. They all admit that it will be very close and exciting, but yet." the chances are that the New Haven mon will win." (N. ?. 7ridenc.) The newspapers even reported with the New Haven mon the state of the state less children they were playmates. As they grew older they became lovers, but fate separated them. Anna married a man named Elliott, and became celebrated as Barnum's Bearded Lady. A few days ago she was divorced from her husband, and on the folowing day she became Mrs. Donovan.

During three days of last week the half dozen ponds in the neighborhood of North Livermore, Ma, were covered thickly with black ducks, which had widently halted there for a while on their way south. The hunters thereabouts secured big bags of ducks the ducks disappeared as suddenly as they had come.

The inmates of some of the county institutions in Michigan are living high these days, feasting on veni-son to their heart's content. The Game law in that State provides that the license issued to a hunter State provides that the license issued to a hunter shall have attached to it as many coupons as he is permitted to kill deer, and a coupon must be attached to every deer careas. When the officers find a carcass without a tag it is seized and sent to the county institutions or distributed among the poor of the nearest city. The slaughter of game in the State this poor is importably great and the seizures of untagged year is lamentably great, and the scizures of untagged venison by law officers have been numerous.

-California has gone back to mule teams for the ransportation of freight, just as in the old days before railroads were built. A regular line of big wag-ons, with six-mule teams, between Stockton and Fresno has just been started, and it will connect as Stockton with steamers to and from San Francis The line has been started in opposition to the South-ern Pacific Railway, with the object of forcing down the rates. The experiment was made once before, and successfully. The mule teams, in connection with the steamers, can carry sugar, for instance, from San Francisco to Fresno for \$3 a ton less than the rallway charges, and it is believed that a similar saving can be made on other freight. The merchants in the valley towns are interested in the project, and say that it is an even thing for their interests whether the railroad cuts down its rates or their freight is in future hauled by mule teams.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Murphy has been given up as an Anglicized corrup-tion of his name by an Irish elegsyman, who has taken up again the true form, O'Morchoe. ajornatjerne Björnson's new play, "Der König," is objected to by the Danish censorship, as its here is

King Oscar and the play is an attack on royalty.

Marcel Herwegh, the son of George Herwegh, "The
Iron Lark," who in 1948 was a leader in the republican movement in Germany, is going to publish his father's correspondence with Lassalle, the Socialist. Not more than a hundred copies of the full score of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, of which the copyright expired recently, had been sold in fifty years, as conductors borrowed the score from

one another.

A large number of hymns and other poems in Charles Wesley's handwriting were recently found in a pile of old documents at the Wesleyan Conference office in London. Many of the poems are political and relate to the American Revolution.

A postage stamp has been fasued in Rome as a protest against the Italian celebration. On a gold back-ground is the head of Leo XIII, above it the words "XX. Settembre, 1895," and below it "Evviva Leone XIII., Evviva Pitelia." The stamp is simply a corposity, as the Pope has no Post Office

Paris has lost one of its curioszies by the death of the Duchesse de Pomar, who was also Dowager Count-eas of Calthaese. She was the daughter of a Cuban planter named Mariategué, immessely rich and fond of entertaining. She became a Epiritualist took up Mmc. Blavatsky, and believed herself to be a reincar-nation of Mary Stuart. The palace she bellies is a nation of Mary Stuart. The palace she built in Paris

ahe called Holyrood, and a statue of Mary Stuart offered by her to the city was refused, as it turned out to be a portrait of herself. Her title of Buchess was given to her by Pope Leo. With all her eccentricities she was very charitable.

Hangesund on the west coast of Norway, midway between Bergen and Stavanger, has a remarkable prohibition record. When the town was incorporated, twenty-nine years are it was a remarkable.

prohibition record. When the town was incorporated, twenty-nine years ago, it was provided that no saic of apirits, either by wholesale or retail, should be allowed unless by permission of the King after a petition by the Town Council. The town has 6,200 inhabitants, is surrounded by populous parishes, and is a meeting place for fishermen, as many as 6,000 of these gathering there at one time. Excerticless the question of having liquor sold in the town has never arisen while only the men voted, and is less likely to arisen while only the men voted, and is less likely to now that women have a vote. No attempts have been made to smuggie liquor into the town.

Jayne's Expectorant is both a pallistive and cura-tive in all ling complaints, broncistis, &c. it is a standard residy for coughs and coids and needs only a trial to prove its worth.

If billous, take Jayne's Paintess Sangive Pills.—448,